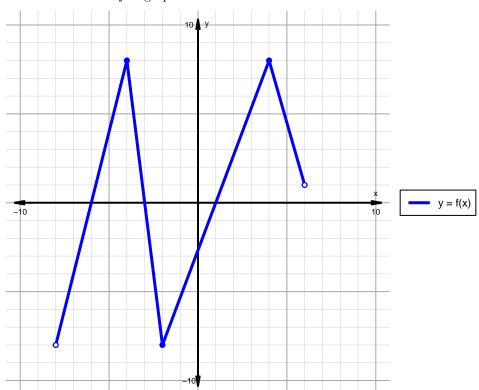
Intervals, Transformations, and Slope Solution (version 80)

1. The function f is graphed below.

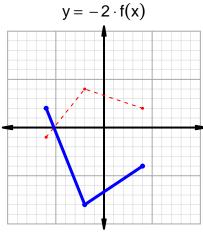


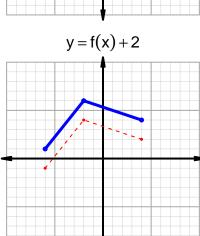
Indicate the following intervals using interval notation. Remember, you can use \cup between two intervals to indicate the union. Except for range, all intervals will indicate x values; this is standard.

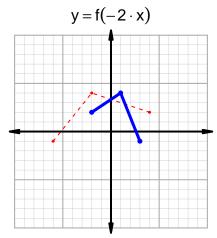
| Feature | Where |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Positive | $(-6, -3) \cup (1, 6)$ |
| Negative | $(-8, -6) \cup (-3, 1)$ |
| Increasing | $(-8, -4) \cup (-2, 4)$ |
| Decreasing | $(-4, -2) \cup (4, 6)$ |
| Domain | (-8,6) |
| Range | (-8,8) |

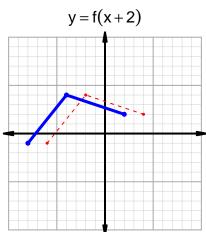
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2. In the four graphs below, y = f(x) is graphed as a dotted line. With a solid line, please graph the transformations indicated by the equations below.









3. Let function g be defined by the table below. Use the formula $\frac{g(x_2)-g(x_1)}{x_2-x_1}$ to find the average rate of change between $x_1=40$ and $x_2=80$. Express your answer as a reduced fraction.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & g(x) \\ \hline 20 & 80 \\ 40 & 20 \\ 76 & 40 \\ 80 & 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{g(80) - g(40)}{80 - 40} = \frac{76 - 20}{80 - 40} = \frac{56}{40}$$

The greatest common factor of 56 and 40 is 8. Divide numerator and denominator by the greatest common factor.

$$AROC = \frac{7}{5}$$

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